After the struggle and excitement of an appoint ment passes, that is quiet for a season. But these are every-day matters. It was complaint of these which induced the reply, "let the people help

which induced the reply, "let the people help themselves if they can."

There have been lost, within the last year, of moneys mailed at this office, sixty dollars by one man, forty-five by another, ten by another, and two by another—in all, one hundred and seventeen dollars, that are known. In each year of its existence there has been lost more or less money, in all many hundred dollars, sent to and from the office. Let one fact illustrate the manner of some of these losses, (not all) A young man received a letter from his father; the seal was broken when he received it. It related that eight dollars were enclosed; it contained only three-five were gone He wrote three times, stating the facts, and ing if his father truly enclosed the eight dollars The father finally sent a letter to a distant office in which he said that he did send the money, a stated-that he had answered each letter, and that he would mail this letter elsewhere, to see if he could get it. This he received. No one knew there the blame was, but the money was gone, and so were the letters, till the shove plan was adopt A letter was mailed at New York city, plainly directed. It was sent to Mobile, Alabama there delayed a few days, and then forwarded That blunder and delay cost the writer about twenty dollars. A person, some sixty miles dis-tant, wrote three letters to his friend, (one of them contained a remittance,) and the person wrote twice to inquire why he was not written to. The mailing of the letters is regularly entered at both offices, but no one of the five ever reached the other office. Two letters were mailed at Cleveland, from which place there is a daily mail. One mailing. Both should have come the day of mailing. The writer mailed a letter at Boston, Massachusetts, on Saturday morning; on Tuesday fol lowing, he mailed another at New York city Friday following, he left New York, spent th Sabbath in Utica, and on Wednesday he and the two letters came into the town by the same mail. Every one of these cases, accompanied by the certificates of the different postmasters, and other proofs verified by legal oaths, has been reported to the Department at Washington. But the Department, (except in the cases of the larger sums money has never noticed them, so much even as to express regret at their occurrence, or reply in any way to them. Such cases as the following are common, but they have not been reported to the Department February 14, a letter was mailed at Memphis, Tennessee. It reached this office March 12. The mail is carried the whole distance, nearly, by steam, and daily. A letter informing a man of his mother's death, in Wisconsin, was one month and two days on the way. The usual time is about one week. A letter was plainly directed to a man in Savannah, and sent o Ashland, causing a delay of two weeks. delays and failures, and sending to wrong offices, are too common to admit of being reported with

the needed proofs.

I have confined my narration to one office, (to and from.) partly because I have the most of its history, but mainly because one such case, in detail, is more instructive than many isolated and scattered facts. This extends through the entire history of an office nearly twenty years old. This is not an isolated case. I know the adjoining towns are treated in very nearly the same manner. In one town the office was removed a mile and a half from the centre and village to a miserable rum tavern, and a drunkard appointed postmaster. In another case, the office was removed to one corner of the town, and on a by-road where few persons ever went except by compulsion, and kept there for years, against a constant protest from all parties. Neither the wishes of the people, nor convenience of location, nor fitness, are regarded, where these conflict with party rewards or party punishments.

These facts absolutely forbid comment. would insult the reader's intelligence to suppose that any comment could make them more plain, or increase his sense of their outrageous character. The great evil is, that this is the result of a

system, deliberately adopted, and steadily pursued. It is an evil which the Department could not remedy if they would, and would not if they could, under the appointing plan. I am not blaming the present nor any past Ad-

ministration in particular; it almost necessarily grows worse and worse; but there is an inherent ciousness in the principle itself, which must involve a great deal of evil, let what men or party will be in power. A few "leading men," usual Congress," all living abroad, control the whole thing And nine times in ten, it is the last thing that ought to be, or in fact would be, were the To tear down an old building, without the skill

to construct another and a better, is not indica-tive of much wisdom. To complain of an existing practice, without proposing a substitute is equilly unwise. I have condemned, in pretty strong terms, the principle (and its effects) of appointing postmasters by the Government at Washington How then, shall they be appointed? Elected by the people, of course, as all officers, from highest to lowest, ought to be.

There is, perhaps, no officer who would be more carefully selected than a postmaster. With our magistrates and other officers, we have only an occasional official intercourse. Sometimes we never need their assistance during their adminis tration. But with our postmaster we must daily ity our correspondence and our remittances. We must be daily subjected to his mean oppressions, or daily enjoy his honorable protection of our persons and papers. "We must continually feel that our business will be promptly and correctly done, or that it will be neglected entirely, or blunderingly done. With other officers (as Magistrates) we often have some choice. But with the one, and that all the time.

Now, then, let them be elected, as are the magi-

trates in Ohio, (i.e.) by the vote of the electors of each town, that election certified by the proper officer to the Postmaster General, and ther man commissioned, on giving proper bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties. Let the term of office be two (not certainly more than three) years. And let the election have no connection with or reference to the changes in politics at Washington, any more than the election of magistrates has with the change of Governors. The oftener officers have to pass before their constituents the better, provided they have time to develop their qualifications.

The postmaster should be removable for mal

administration of any kind, the quo modo to be provided by law, as is the case with other officers. In this way, the best man for the place would commonly be elected. At least, no decidedly bad man would be chosen. Party feeling would have its influences, as in other elections; but no party would ever dare select a decidedly bad man, as the Government commonly do; and his frequent reelection, would keep him faithful and dating to the people. Capability and faithfulness would then be the rule, not the exception, as now Ignorant, wilful, stubborn postmasters, would then be as rare as they now are common.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report expresses the belief that the Gree Question of the day will only be settled by the emancipation of every slave. Jefferson's remark is referred to, who said, "Nothing is more certainly written the book of fate, than that these people are to be free? The Compromise measures are examined, and while it is acknowledged that their enactment was a triumph of the Slave Power, it is shown that it has not, as was predicted, put the Compromise is the Fugitive Slave Bill. only point gained to Freedom by the Compromise was the prohibition of the future importation of slaves into the District of Columbia. President Fillmore's declaration against the encroachments of slavery, and his letter approving anti-slavery principles, are mentioned in connection with his signature to the INFAMOUS BILL.

The "Union League," formed by forty-fou members of Congress of different political par-ties, North and South, is alluded to, and it is stated that New England furnished but one signer to the pledge, who also voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, but lost his reelection. Only eight of the New York members signed it-less than onefourth of her delegation, only two of whom have been reflected. Pennsylvania furnished but one signer, and there were only eleven of these persons in all the free States.

An account is given of the Castle Garden meet.

ing, its originators and conductors being the Cotton Merchants and Cotton Politicians of the cityof the Union Safety Committee, charged with the duty of overawing the Abolitionists of the city, of stopping free inquiry and a free press, of aiding in the seizure and reënslavement of fugitive slaves, of getting up similar meetings throughout the country, and being a central organization to put an end to anti-slavery agitation as a means of preserving the Union. But it is suggested that

fects of the infamous bill are shown in the increased number of advertisements for fugitives in the employment of a multitude of slave-hunt ers, South and North-in the alarm of the colored people at the North, the breaking up of families and churches, the fleeing of the sick, the aged, and the young, to a land of liberty, and the com-miseration manifested in their behalf by the hu-

mane of every class and condition.

Notice is taken of the principal cases of seizure and reënslavement under the Fugitive Slave Bill, the employment of George Wood and other feed attornies by the Union Safety Committee, to aid the slaveholders in accomplishing their objects, and the peaceable and legal resistance made by the people of color and their friends to the iniquitous law. It is made evident that in the case f Henry Long, he would have been set at liberty had Judge Campbell retained possession of Long, adjudicated the case, and decided upon the ille-gality of the proceedings before the sham commissioner. The exultation of the servile press and of Northern and Southern sustainers of the new and odious law, at the success of the slave-hunters, is contrasted with the noble stand taken against the law and on behalf of Hunanity by a portion of the press not so closely allied with the sotton interest. It is mentioned that the Judges of Massachusetts were obliged, in passing to and from the Temple of Justice, to bow down under the chain which encircled it, which seemed to be a fit emblem of the fetters which the South is attempting to fasten upon the North.

Allusion is made to a pamphlet entitled the Fugitive Slave Bill, issued by the Committee, showing the unconstitutionality and cruelty of the bill, and handing down to posterity the names of those who voted for and against it, and those who dodged the question; of which very large editions were scattered over the free States. Extracts are made from sermons preached in this city, and in other places, in aid of the Compromise measures, and virtually in support of the Fugitive Slave Bill and the system of Slavery; and also from discourses of an opposite character by ministers who boldly and elequently vind ated the Higher Law, unawed by threats of dis-mion, and unseduced by the cotton interest. The servile conduct of the Boston and New

ork merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, police judiciary, and ministry, (honorable cases excepted, is commented upon, in strong contrast with the acts of the men engaged in similar pursuits at the time of the Revolution A promise by Webster of an alteration of the tariff so as to revive the manufactories of the North, (a promise not fulfilled.) induced men to acquiesce in and even support an iniquitous bill, while the fear of losing Southern custom has led them to volunteer aid and bow the knee to Southern slave-hunters.

The action of numerous ecclesiastical bodies against the Fugitive Slave Bill is mentioned in against the rugitive Stave Bill is mentioned in terms of decided approbation. On no former oc-casion has the voice of the religious community from the pulpit and press, with some melancholy exceptions, been more decided in favor of liberty and humanity; and it is mentioned as one of the nost-cheering signs of the times, that so many young men in the ministry, theological seminaries in the legal and other professions, have thought and spoken for themselves, in tones of indignant rebuke, and in a way to shame many of their seniors and instructors, who have been considered the Prophets and Gamaliels of the

The assertion made last year, that the Method ist Church North is not entirely separated from Slavery is explained and corroborated. Both the Northern and Southern divisions have the same discipline, both cherish slaveholders in their bo som, both have slaveholding preachers; the Church North has ordained a slaveholder since the South separated, knowing him to be such, and both practically disregard the sentiment of Wesley, their illustrious founder, that "Slavery is the sum of all villanies." It is not denied that there is a good deal of anti-slavery feeling in the Church North, and also in the Protestant Methodist body, and that it is increasing; but the union of Southern slaveholders with Northern men leads to compro mises and admissions greatly to be lamented.

The action against the Fugitive Slave Bill taken by the Associate Reformed Church, the New York Evangelical Congregational Associa-tion, the Free Will Baptist Conference, and the American Missionary Association, is particularly mentioned, and especially the resolution of the latter body that the Christianity of the nation is about to be tested in view of the late act of Con-gress for the recovery of fugitives. The memorial of the Society of Friends against this law is mentioned, and the wish is expressed that the soon terminate; that it should never extend beple of the Society in England, not only with regard to the foreign slave trade, but with refernce to caste and the domestic slave trade the cause of each—Slavery.

The patriotic course taken by several Govern

ors and State Legislatures on the subject of the law of 1850 is gratefully acknowledged. The acts of Vermont and Ohio are deemed worthy of all praise, and it is believed that Massachusetts, and other free States, will follow their example.

constitutionality of the law of 1850 by saying it was but little, if any more, stringent than that of 1793, forgetting that one reason alleged for the new law was the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that one part of the old law was unconstitutional, viz: that part that enjoins upon State officers to execute a law of Congress. It is shown also that eminent jurists and distinguished lawyers have for years denied the constitutionality of the law of 1793 in other respects; and that among them are the names of Walworth and Webster. The law of 1850 is shown to be unconstitutional by various extracts from men learned in the law, and by its obvious denial of the trial by jury and the use of the habeas corpus. The query is also raised, how fu-gitive slaves can be remanded to slavery under the Constitution, when Mr. Mason of Virginia, and others, have confessed that there is no statute law subjecting men to slavery, and when of course no slaves can be said to be held in slave States

"under the laws thereof."

Notice is taken of the extraordinary charges nade by judges and grand juries in anticipation of judgments rendered after a full hearing, and they are commented upon with much severity Some of them are spoken of as in part politica harangues, and as inculcating novel and danger

ous principles in ethics.

The confusion in the public mind on the dis tinction between disobeying a law and offering forcible resistance to it is pointed out, and the remark of Judge McLean is quoted, that "an unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obliga-tion on a State or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or a community." It is shown also by the acts of Presidents Jefferunconstitutional have been trampled upon by

Various facts are brought forward in proof tha slavery is soon to terminate, and that the number of those at the South who think it deleterious, both in a moral and social point of view, is in-creasing. There are many at the South who hate slavery, and who perceive that emancipation will certainly take place. They need to be treated kindly, and to be reasoned with dispassionately. It is lamented that there is not more unity among It is lamented that there is not more unity and that any the Abolitionists of the country, and that any cause is given to men to turn away from arguments on behalf of the slave. The ments and appeals on behalf of the slave. The original principles of the Abolitionists are shown to be correct. Facts are adduced to show that the power of sympathy is essential to arouse the nation to feel rightly towards the slave.

Notice is taken of the action of the Presbyte-rian General Assembly, (O.S.) and it is remarked that many members were quite willing to express in a memorial to Congress their confidence in the Compromise measure, who had ever before felt a Compromise measure, who had ever before felt a holy horror of meddling with political questions. The stereotyped pro-slaveryism of this General Assembly is pointed out. The New School Assembly is said to contain many anti-slavery men, and they intended doing something effective at the last meeting, but a set of resolutions was passed that were found on examination to be unmeaning, so that a retrograde rather than an advanced step was taken by this body. The conservative por-tion seem to have outwitted both the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery portions. It is shown that both Assemblics are far, very far, from the anti-

slavery action of former times.

The doings of the A. B. C. F. M. in some re-The doings of the A. B. C. F. M. in some respects are lamented: and while the American Home Missionary Society is believed to be doing much good, surprise and grief are expressed that it is affording aid to no less than sixty-one slave-holding Churches. Appeals and remonstrances are in preparation, especially in the Western States, on account of this strange appropriation of funds; and the committee of that Society is reminded that their actions do not correspond with minded that their actions do not correspond with their published opinions. Mention is made of the formation of anti-slavery Churches in slave States by a Missionary who left the service of that Society because it patronized slaveholding Churches. Churches.

The distribution of Bibles to Slaves is mention The distribution of Bibles to Slaves is mentioned in connection with the remark of Hon. Abboth Lawrence at the anniversary of the British Bible Society: "I say that it is a duty to place this book in the hands of every human being that can read it; and if there are those who cannot read, it is our duty to teach them to read and understand its inspirations?" It is remarked that the American Bible Society keeps no special fund for supplying Bibles to Slaves, but money for this purposes. "Leviathan is not so tamed"

A review is taken of the motives that induced the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and it is surfaced that the South designed to humble the North, and by making her territory a hunting ground, and Northern citizens her slave-oatchers, to render them cooperators in supporting American slavery, and sharers of its disgrace. The city of the support of this Society, all whose missionaries and teachers, upwards of 80 in number, at home and

abroad, are of anti-slavery sentiments, and teach accordingly with great fearlessness and success. Reference is had to the General Association of Illinois, to Christian anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, to a similar convention of New England Baptists, and to other religious bodies who have taken or are taking decided anti-slavery ground. It is shown that a dissolution of the Union is an improbable event, that it cannot take place if the

North does its duty, that agitation must inevita-bly continue, both at the South and North, until slavery is abolished. Mention is made of the cruel measures taken at the South to harass and drive away if possible the free people of color. It is shown that the Colonization Society is aiding these schemes, and that the sid of Government has been invoked (thus far, however, in vain) by petitioning Congress to establish a line of steamers between the United States and Africa. Mr. Clay's remarks is alluded to that large numbers could not be suitably provided for should they be sent to Liberia. The declaration of Lieut. Forbes, that the colony at Liberia is implicated in

slavery, is quoted.

Facts are adduced showing the cruelties perpetrated on the slaves by the Cherokee nation, many of whom belong to the churches under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M. The slave auctions the separation of families—the various heart-rending scenes witnessed at the South, are alluded to. Mr. Clay's assertion that the breeding of

slaves for sale is not common in the Slave States is refuted by the testimony of Mr. Meade, M. C. Mention is made of the conviction of anti-slavery Wesleyan preachers in N. C, and of the lynching of a Baptist elder in Ky, for distributing anti-slavery documents. Also of vexatious suits brought against persons in free States, by slave holders, for attempting to defend fugitives as they supposed according to law.

It is demonstrated from the population statistics

and facts relating to the different value of slaves in different States, that several States must soon become free from natural causes; and testimony is offered that the inhabitants of other Slave

is offered that the inhabitants of other Slave
States are beginning to see and acknowledge the
hindrances slavery opposes to their prosperity.

The importance having the churches brought
into right action on the subject of slavery is enforced; and also the duty of electing anti-slavery
men to office. The young are incited to action.
Thos. Jefferson in a letter to Dr. Price said: "It is to them I look, to the rising generation, and not to the one now in power, for these great reformations."
The duty of sending anti-slavery publications to all persons at the South who are willing to receive them is recommended also, on the authority of Jefferson. The duty of continued exertion is shown, as the nation must be brought back to original principles These principles are exhibited in the views expressed by the framers of the Con-stitution and by their subsequent action. The significant fact is mentioned, that such men as John Jay and Benjamin Franklin were Presidents

of Societies for the abolition of slavery.

The formation of the Anti-Slavery Society in Canada during the past year, destined no doubt to accomplish much good, is gratefully acknowledged. We are also still favored with the intelligent and zealous cooperation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The foreign slave trade is still prevailing ex-

tensively, notwithstanding the efforts of the British Government to extirpate it. Remarks are made upon the cruising system; upon the cultiva-tion of cotton in the West Indies and elsewhere important information is furnished about the manufacture of flax cotton, and the encouraging prospect afforded that this article will soon come in competition with Southern cotton, so as essen-

tially to diminish its growth and value.

Satisfactory proof of the improved condition of
Jamaica has been gathered from the Journal of the English travellers, Messrs. Alexander and Can-dler, and from the testimony of American travellers. The people are improving, although the exports may have diminished. The innumerable evils consequent upon the system of slavery will require time for their removal. Notice is taken of the inducements held out to the free people Special reference is made to the improved con-dition of the free people of color in this country in social and industrial pursuits. The obstacles to their more rapid improvement are alluded to, and also their ability when once aroused to overcome

The provisions in the Constitution supposed torelate to slavery and the recovery of fugitives are examined at length. It was intended by the framers of that instrument that slavery sho should not legislate on the subject of Slavery, and that the General Government should have no connection with the system. It is shown that there are no guaranties to slavery in the Constitution, and a doubt is expressed whether fugitive slaves can be reclaimed under Art. 4, Sec. 2, if the clause be interpreted according to the usual rules of interpretation. If the Constitution be interpreted according to the letter of it, no compromise if the aid of contemporaneous history be adduced, the North will receive the benefit of such inter-

The constitutional question is reviewed. Many editors and others have attempted to prove the In conclusion, the anti-slavery people of the country are exhorted to perseverance with re-doubled ardor and faithfulness, looking to the God of the oppressed for His smiles and the tri-

umph of the cause.

Resolved, That American Slavery is the most sinful, cruel, and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inasmuch as, under the light of the gospel, it deprives men, not only guiltless, but unacoused of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however greivous; anni-hilates in regard to them the conjugal and parental relations; consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn and by lawful means to abolish sinful institutions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally or through the press their opinions of the conduct of their representatives, and the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the con-stitutional rights of the citizen, and a dangerous

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal emancipation without compensation, and our measures, under God, moral sussion and the ballot-box.

sussion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of Southern

despots.

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United oath to support the Fugitive Slave Bill States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose this enactment; and that, in the language of Mr. Justice McLean, "An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the People of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or community."

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of

Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy, and justice, given by the Saviour to his disciples; and that those pro-fessed ministers of the Redeemer who teach obedience to this law are false teachers, and unfaith-

Resolved, That the attempt of the slave power to enforce an alleged constitutional provision with regard to fugitive slaves, while it sets at with regard to fugitive slaves, while it sets at naught an undisputed constitutional provision with reference to colored seamen, is an apt illustration of the mode in which the South understands and fulfils the "compromises" of the Constitution, and the manner in which, aided and abetted by Northern allies, it has governed the country for the last half century.

Resolved, That the audacious attempt made to convert the Free States into a great hunting ground for fugitive slaves has inspired an unutterable disgust toward the accursed system of

ground for fugitive slaves has inspired an unutterable disgust toward the accursed system of
which it is an off-shoot, and awakened a deep
sympathy for the bondman, that will, we believe,
insure a repeal of the Bill, the political death of
its framers and abettors, and a vast increase of
the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the temporary
triumph of the slave power, in consequence of the
treachery or apostacy of Northern politicians,
merchants who sell their principles mich their
goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the People of
the Free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be
"hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the
obligarchy of the South, or their allies, the dough-

Resolved. That we are the friends of a true Republican Government, of a free Christianity, and of the equal rights of men, in opposition to Cotton Whiggery, Cotton Democracy, and Cotton Theology, and that we welcome to our ranks men of every seet and marks who are in favor of a of every sect and party who are in favor of a righteous civil Government, the abolition of caste, the downfall of oppression, and the supremacy of

the Divine Law.

Resolved, That we will not bestow our suffrages on any candidate for office who we have reason to believe would, if elected, exert his influence to believe would, if elected, exert his influence to be to be the furties of the function of maintain and enforce the Fugitive Slave Bill, oppress the people of color, or refuse at any time to cast his vote for Freedom and against Slavery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to the liberty loving members of Congress and State Legislatures, ministers of the gress and State Legislatures, ministers of the gospel, and conductors of the press, who have advocated the cause of Human Rights, proclaimed the law of the living God, and been true to the instincts of Humanity, in despite of the combined influence of Wealth and Power, and the opposition of proclaves and in Characteristics. opposition of pro-slavery men in Church and

Resolved, That we sympathize with the oppressed of every clime, and especially with those of our own country, and promise them our succor in all times of their distress, according to the Golden

Resolved, That the agitation of the Slavery Question has not ceased, nor will, in our opinion, cease, until the great stain upon the National es-culcheon is removed, and the Higher Law has culcheon is removed, and the Higher Law has the ascendency in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies of similar principles, and wish God-speed to every effort to diffuse information, succor the distressed, bring about the emancipation of the enslaved, and the removal of prejudice against the free People of Color, in a way

udice against the free People of Color, in a way Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the free and hospitable Inhabitants of Canada for the suc-cor and relief shey have so generously bestowed upon our countrymen who have fied from oppres-sion, sought an asylum among them, and placed themselves under the protection of British law

and philanthropy.

Resolved, That we renewedly and fervently commend the great cause of Human Freedom to the care and protection of Almighty God, beseeching flim to inspire all who labor for emancipation with wisdom from on high, to grant them a spirit of prayer, an exhibition of meekness, fidelity, perseverance, and confidence in his promise that the rod of the oppressor shall be broken, and the

for the National Era. SPRING.

The spring is here, and the bright flowers are coming, And soon will throng in beauty o'er the earth; And torest birds begin their gentle humming,

O'er wordless notes of melody and mirth. Unto the kills the berds and flocks are straying. While girls and boys begin to think of Maying,

Beneath the cover of the woodland shade. Unto the fields the ready ploughmen gather, Before the morning star begins to wane, With hearts as clear and sunny as the weather,

Too light for grief, too healthy for a pain. A brighter era dawns upon the valley, Loosed from the bondage of the winter's chain;

And gentle winds upon the hill-tops dally With perfumed foliage that is free again Dame Nature has exchanged her garments olden. That had grown rusty, for a vesture new,

Such as the soul delighteth, when beholden-A varied garb of wondrous work and hue. It is a time when all things have renewal-When aping man puts on a richer dress, When bounteous Nature seemeth to endue all. Of mind, or matter, with its loveliness.

And as the leaves put forth, new hopes are springing

Young tendrils of the soul, unto it clinging, The offshoots of its nature, yet a part.

Salineville, Ohio, 1851.

From the Friend of Youth. A STORY FOR YOUNG FOLK. BY MARY IRVING.

spoke a rosy-cheeked Irish girl, on a May morning, as she unfolded the warm "Go away! I don't want to get up-I won't get up now!" pettishly and drowsily muttered the half-asleep child, pulling back the coverlet

over her eyes.
"Do ye mind that ye willed me to rise ye uirly, this mornin'?" persevered the goodnatured girl, after some minutes. "The sun'll be winkin', and the May maids'll sure for to be rousin' betimes." A merry shout from the yard just beneath, and a creaking of the little gate, did more to rouse little Fanny than all her pleasant words. Startled fairly to her feet, he sprang out of bed, lifting her heavy evehids from her dull eyes, with a very doleful ex-

pression of countenance.
"Fanny—Fanny Wyman!" chirped little Dolly Baker, her seat-mate in school and cho-sen "crony," climbing up to the window and thrusting in her sun-bonneted face; "come! we're all here! Why, Fanny isn't dressed! she exclaimed, in a disappointed tone. "Do do make haste, Fanny!

"Not dressed? lazy girl!" cried Sarah Tucker, a larger girl, crowding her head for ward. Sure enough, there she stands in white, for all the world like a ghost! Girls, come along, we can't wait for sluggards; the dew will be off the meadows!"

Sarah Tucker was taller, by half her curly red head, than any of the other school-girls; and she considered herself quite competent to be the general of the little company—pleasant to her favorites, but very often harsh in her speeches to those who did not please her.
"Oh, do stay!" cried Fanny, trying to untie her cap-strings with trembling fingers, and, of

course, pulling them into an obstinate knot. I will hurry! " "I will hurry!"
"Pil stay for you, Fanny dear, if you'll only come quick," spoke gentle little Dolly, as the rest ran gaily off.
"No, my dear!" said a kind voice at the

chamber-window; and Dolly, looking up, saw Fanny's mother bending between the white curtains. "Fanny was bent on sitting up late last evening to look at the pictures in her new bird book, as she calls it, and I expected this consequence. None of the other girls must suffer for her dilatoriness. Go with the others, -Fanny will come after you!"

"Oh, Judy, make haste-untie this knot!" cried Fanny. "How clumsy your great fingers are! Give me my gown-no, not that

"Asy! take it asy, Miss Fanny."

"I guess you would take it asy, if it was you! There! I have put on one black stocking and one white one! Oh dear! I never shall be ready!" She was ready, notwithstanding this speech

in about seven minutes; and, without stopping to the her cape-bonnet, she bounded off in pur-suit of the others. Not very pleasant were her feelings as she went along, trampling down the young shoots of green grass at the road-side; for she had thought herself in too great haste to say her morning prayer. "I should think they might have waited," she murmured to herself. "I'll never call Dolly Baker my friend again, see if I do!"

The "May girls," after leaving Mrs. Wy-man's yard, had gambolled along by the road, until they came to a gray, broken stile. "Come, girls, let's take the cross-cut to th grove," said Sarah Tucker.

"But may-be Fanny won't know the way we have gone," timidly remonstrated little Dolly, who had just come up with the band. "Nonsense! if she comes in any reasonable ime, she'll see us before we cross the meadow and if she does not, she may go round, that's all. I don't believe she'll be coming at all." They danced across the meadow, bathir their eyes and cheeks in the May-dew,

were chirrupping to the larks in the edge of the grove, when Fanny passed the stile, with her head drooped towards the ground, too busy with her own troubles to notice them. So, on

the Free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be obligarchy of the South, or their allies, the doughfaces of the North.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Summer, of Massachusetts, to the office of United States Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the Constitution, and will labor to have them sustained according to the well-known intentions of the patriots of the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of freedom and religion.

with her own troubies to notice them. So, on she went by the longer path.

The girls crossed "the creek," as a brook, nearly dry in summer-time, but now swollen to a respectable size by the spring rains, was called, on the "log bridge" of the wood-cutters, and formed themselves soon on the sunny side of the hill—the spot where the May-flowers bloom earliest and sweetest.

"Oh, girls! don't come here!" shouted Sarah—the very words to bring them all like bees about her—as she dropped down and spread both her arms over a mossy hillock. In a moment, Laura, Lizzie, and half a dozen more, were scrambling with her for the white and rosy wreaths of the "trailing arbutus," the New England "May-flower."

"Oh, what a thick spot!" "How beautiful," exclaimed one and another.

"This shall be Miss Linton's," cried Laura, holding up the brightest bunch of all. "I know she will wear it in her hair all school-time.

Just look-it is rosier than a peach-blossom!" "Chickaberries, girls! mammoth chickaberries, that have been growing under the snow all winter!" shouted Sarah. "A penny a-piece, on my knoll, young ladies, if you

"Hark?" cried Dolly, "I thought I heard a bobolink!" " Bobolink! bobolink! what do you think?"

echoed Lizzy. "He isn't up yet—he is as lazy as Fanny Wyman," exclaimed Sarah Tucker. "Where can Fanny be," spoke Laura, jump-

"Oh, snug enough, in the middle of a feather bed," replied Sarah, laughing. "My mother says everybody is lazy that doesn't sleep on a straw bed!"

"It is her, I do believe," exclaimed Dolly, as the sound was again heard from a distance. She came over the top of the hill, and disappeared down the sloping bank. "Fanny! Fanny! here!" cried she, running along by the

Fanny rose up from behind a maple log, with tears running down both her cheeks. She had lost the path. "Why don't you come over here?" called Dolly.

"I can't get across!" she sobbed, in reply. "Oh, come along to the bridge!" "I can't; there's a swamp between!" and Fanny held up one muddy shoe, as a testimony to the poor success of her attempt.

"Oh, there must be some way...don't cry,

Fanny; 'crying never makes the sun shine,

mother always says, and I'm sure it won't make bridges grow? Come up the creek. Oh! here is a nice log, all the way across!" "I can't," said Fanny, again, lifting her foot upon the end, and then taking it down hopelessly. "I can't walk on a round log!"

"Oh, try; take that long pole for a cane, and may be you can." After a good deal of coaxing, Fanny wiped her eyes and ventured. She had reached the middle of the log with cautious steps, when she looked down into the deep water, and her courage failed. "Oh, Dolly!" she screamed. piercingly, "I shall fall! I shall be drowned!
Oh!oh!"

It seemed as though her scream awoke a merry breeze in the woods, for it came brushing along just at that moment, and-you reshe had not tied her sun-bonnetswept it from her head hirly into the middle of the stream! Dolly Baker sprang upon the log, ran along to her, caught her by the hand, and almost pulled her to the bank. The bonnet had floated away, waving its pink cape in farewell to them. * "What shall I do? What will mamma

"I don't believe she will scold you-I know my mother wouldn't," said Dolly, tenderly and sympathizingly. "There—tie this great white handkerchief of mine over your head." By this time the sun had arisen in all its brightness, flashing through the leaf-buds in the treetops, and waking every bird from its sleeping.
"Hurra! and so you're come at last!" cried Sarah, as the two friends came up over the hill, with the sun-beams shining full into their

"Well, Miss Fanny, I guess you will have to be satisfied with what you can get, at this late hour! Well done! what has become of

and more miserable, and, instead of jumping up and "laughing off" the jokes of her com panions, she shrunk away into her own wretch-ed little self.

"I don't want any chickaberries!" she exclaimed again.
"There is a lady's-slipper, Fanny—oh, such a beauty! Do take it!"

a beauty! Do take it!"
"I don't want anything!"
"Oh, do let the cry-baby alone!" called
Sarah, impatiently. The other girls were kindhearted, but they thought Fanny was very unamiable and impolite to refuse all their presents and comforting words; and so they did leave

"Girls," cried Laura, in a few moments, "I say the baskets are all heaped full, and here is a handful to fill Dolly's." "We may as well go home, then," said

Sarah. "I rather guess you will be wanting to be going through the village before everybody is up, Miss Fanny!" added she, laughing.
Fanny Wyman was not a passionate little girl, although she was rather dilatory, and a very sensitive one. She had looked forward to this Maying party for six weeks, promising herself a great deal of pleasure from it. Her disappointment, therefore, was almost more than her eight-year old heart could bear—and the more, as she could not help feeling that it was all owing to her own foolishness. walked a little behind the others, very silently dropping round, hot tears down into her empty flower-basket.

"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed Mrs. Wyman, as her little girl walked into the breakfast-room, with the tangled hair blown over her red eyes, a white handkerchief upon her head, and great tear-drops on her cheeks. Fanny laid her head upon her mother's shoulder, and sobbed, "I lost my pink bonnet "Lost it! how?"

"In the brook. I—I thought I was going to fall in, and so"— she cried too violently to "Hush-hush, my dear child, mother is not

going to blame you-there! Tell me all about it, calmly." Fanny finished her sad story, while

mother stroked softly her tumbled locks. "Well, go and wipe your eyes, and brush your hair for breakfast," said Mrs. Wyman, cheerfully, at last, giving her a comforting kiss. But remember one thing, my dear-the consequences of sitting up too late, and of getting up

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due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each
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the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service
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there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow
and children, as the case fnay be, if it has never been reoviced.

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contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

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which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered. Persons writing to him in regard to claims, should communicate all the facts of the case, in ar full a manner as possible. Especially, in all claims for pension, extra or back pay, or bounty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enlistment, the company and regiment in which he served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are applicable to the case.

A. M. GANGEWEK, March 13, 1861.—6m Washington, D. C.

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"Oh, I am so sorry!" exclaimed little Lizzie. "Fanny, you may have half of my bonnet, if you will put your head in! Look—father says it is large enough for two! There, don't cry! I'll show you some May-flowers."

"I don't want any May-flowers," sobbed Fanny, sitting down upon the mossy knoll. Sarah Tucker's unkind words made her more

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